

Superior Court of California  
301 BICENTENNIAL CIR  
COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO  
SACRAMENTO CA 95826-2701

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POLICE LIVES MATTER  
Agent: PARACORP INCORPORATED  
2804 GATEWAY OAKS DR STE 100  
SACRAMENTO CA 95833-4346



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**SC-100****Plaintiff's Claim and ORDER  
to Go to Small Claims Court**

Clerk stamps date here when form is filed.

**ELECTRONICALLY  
ENDORSED**Superior Court of California  
County of Sacramento  
Small Claims DivisionFiled By: T. Williams-jordan  
On: 03/05/2020 08:30 AM**Notice to the person being sued:**

- You are the defendant if your name is listed in ② on page 2 of this form. The person suing you is the plaintiff, listed in ① on page 2.
- You and the plaintiff must go to court on the trial date listed below. If you do not go to court, you may lose the case.
- If you lose, the court can order that your wages, money, or property be taken to pay this claim.
- Bring witnesses, receipts, and any evidence you need to prove your case.
- Read this form and all pages attached to understand the claim against you and to protect your rights.

**Aviso al Demandado:**

- Usted es el Demandado si su nombre figura en ② de la página 2 de este formulario. La persona que lo demanda es el Demandante, la que figura en ① de la página 2.
- Usted y el Demandante tienen que presentarse en la corte en la fecha del juicio indicada a continuación. Si no se presenta, puede perder el caso.
- Si pierde el caso la corte podría ordenar que le quiten de su sueldo, dinero u otros bienes para pagar este reclamo.
- Lleve testigos, recibos y cualquier otra prueba que necesite para probar su caso.
- Lea este formulario y todas las páginas adjuntas para entender la demanda en su contra y para proteger sus derechos.

Fill in court name and street address:

Superior Court of California  
County of Sacramento  
Small Claims Division  
301 Bicentennial Circle  
Sacramento, CA 95826-2701  
(916) 875-7746

Clerk fills in case number when for is filed:

Case Number:

**20SC01053**

Case Name:

MARK AUSSIEKER Et Al vs. POLICE  
LIVES MATTER**— DEFENDANT'S COPY —****Order to Go to Court****The people in ① and ② must go to court:** (Clerk fills out section below.)

<b>Trial Date</b>	Date	Time	Department	Name and address of court if different from above
	09/25/2020	1:30 P.M.	86	301 Bicentennial Circle, Sacramento, CA 95826-2701
Date: 03/05/2020 Lloyd Connelly, Clerk, by T. Smith, Deputy				

**Instructions for the person suing:**

- You are the plaintiff. The person you are suing is the defendant.
- Before you fill out this form, read form SC-100-INFO, *Information for the Plaintiff*, to know your rights. Get SC-100-INFO at any courthouse or county law library, or go to: [www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/forms](http://www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/forms).
- Fill out pages 2 and 3 of this form. Then make copies of **all** pages of this form. (Make one copy for each party named in this case and an extra copy for yourself.) Take or mail the original and these copies to the court clerk's office and pay the filing fee. The clerk will write the date of your trial in the box above.
- You must have someone at least 18—not you or anyone else listed in this case—give each defendant a court-stamped copy of all five pages of this form and any pages this form tells you to attach. There are special rules for “serving,” or delivering, this form to public entities, associations, and some businesses. See forms SC-104, SC-104B and SC-104C.
- **Go to court on your trial date listed above.** Bring witnesses, receipts, and any evidence you need to prove your case.



**1 The plaintiff (the person, business, or public entity that is suing) is:**

Name: AUSSIEKER, MARK Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Street: 8830 OLIVE RANCH LANE City: FAIR OAKS State: CA Zip: 95628

Mailing street: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
(if different)

☐ Check here if plaintiff listed above is doing business under a fictitious name. If so, attach form SC-103.

**If more than one plaintiff, list next plaintiff here:**

Name: AUSSIEKER, KIMBERLY Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Street: 8830 OLIVE RANCH LANE City: FAIR OAKS State: CA Zip: 95628

Mailing street: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
(if different)

☐ Check here if more than two plaintiffs and attach form SC-100A.

☐ Check here if plaintiff listed above is doing business under a fictitious name. If so, attach form SC-103.

☐ Check here if any plaintiff is a "licensee" or "deferred deposit originator" (payday lender) under Financial Code sections 23000 et seq.

**2 The defendant (the person, business, or public entity being sued) is:**

Name: POLICE LIVES MATTER Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

DBA: AMERICANS FOR POLICE AND TROOPER SAFETY AKA: \_\_\_\_\_

Street: 4640 ADMIRALTY WAY, SUITE 500 City: MARINA DEL RAY State: CA Zip: 90292

Mailing street: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
(if different)

☐ Check here if this defendant is on active military duty.

**If more than one defendant, list next defendant here:**

Name: PARACORP INCORPORATED, AS AGENT FOR SERVICE FOR POLICE LIVES MATTER Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Street: 2804 GATEWAY OAKS DR #100 City: SACRAMENTO State: CA Zip: 95833

Mailing street: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
(if different)

☐ Check here if your case is against more than two defendants and attach form SC-100A.

☐ Check here if this defendant is on active military duty.

**3 The plaintiff claims the defendant owes \$4,500.00 (Explain below):**

a. Why does the defendant owe the plaintiff money?

Defendant called me with a "pre-recorded message" in violation of the 47 u.s.c. § 227(b)(1)(a)(iii). We are the subscribers for the cell phone line. The call was to solicit donations and not for emergency purposes. We did not give Def. consent to call nor have they did not provide proof that they had permission to call. Thier website states they do all the.

When did this happen? (Date): 03/02/2020

b. If no specific date, give the time period: Date started: \_\_\_\_\_ Through: \_\_\_\_\_

c. How did you calculate the money owed to you? (Do not include court costs or fees for service.)

\$500 for violating 47 u.s.c. § 227(b)(1)(a)(iii) see 47 u.s.c. § 227(b)(3)(B), which can be tripled is the call was done willfully or knowingly. ee 47 u.s.c. § 227(b)(3)(C). This amount 3x per CA Civil Code 3294. See article www.pol.

☒ Check here if you need more space. Attach one sheet of paper or form MC-031 and write "SC-100, Item 3" at the top.

4 You must ask the defendant (in person, in writing, or by phone) to pay you before you sue. If your claim is for possession of property, you must ask the defendant to give you the property. Have you done this?  
☒ Yes    ☐ No.    If no, explain why not:

5 Why are you filing your claim at this courthouse?  
This courthouse covers the area (check all that applies):  
a. ☒ (1) Where the defendant lives or does business.                      (4) Where a contract (written or spoken) was made, signed, performed, or broken by the defendant or where the defendant lived or did business when the defendant made the contract.  
      ☐ (2) Where the plaintiff's property was damaged.  
      ☐ (3) Where the plaintiff was injured.  
b. ☐ Where the buyer or lessee signed the contract, lives now, or lived when the contract was made, if this claim, is about an offer or contract for personal, family, or household goods, services, or loans. (Code Civ. Proc., § 395(b).)  
c. ☐ Where the buyer signed the contract, lives now, or lived when the contract was made, if this claim is about a retail installment contract (like a credit card). (Civil Code, § 1812.10.)  
d. ☐ Where the buyer signed the contract, lives now, or lived when the contract was made, or where the vehicle is permanently garaged, if this claim is about a vehicle finance sale. (Civil Code, § 2984.4.)  
e. ☐ Other (specify):

6 List the zip code of the place checked in 5 above (if you know): 95628

7 Is your claim about an attorney-client fee dispute?    ☐ Yes    ☒ No  
If yes, and if you have had arbitration, fill out form SC-101, attach it to this form and check here: ☐

8 Are you suing a public entity?    ☐ Yes    ☒ No  
If yes, you must file a written claim with the entity first.    ☐ A claim was filed on (date):  
If the public entity denies your claim or does not answer within the time allowed by law, you can file this form.


9 Have you filed more than 12 other small claims within the last 12 months in California?  
☐ Yes    ☒ No    If yes, the filing fee for this case will be higher.

10 Is your claim for more than \$2,500?    ☒ Yes    ☐ No  
If yes, I have not filed, and understand that I cannot file, more than two small claims cases for more than \$2,500 in California during this calendar year.

11 I understand that by filing a claim in small claims court, I have no right to appeal this claim.

I declare, under penalty of perjury under California State law, that the information above and on any attachments to this form is true and correct.

Date: 03/05/2020	MARK AUSSIEKER <i>Plaintiff types or prints name here</i>	▶ /s/ MARK AUSSIEKER <i>Plaintiff signs here</i>
Date: 03/05/2020	KIMBERLY AUSSIEKER <i>Second plaintiff types or prints name here</i>	▶ /s/ KIMBERLY AUSSIEKER <i>Second plaintiff signs here</i>



**Requests for Accommodations**  
Assistive listening systems, computer-assisted real-time captioning, or sign language interpreter services are available if you ask at least five days before the trial. Contact the clerk's office for form MC-410, Request for Accommodations by Persons with Disabilities and Response. (Civil Code, § 54.8.)



**SC-100****Information for the Defendant (the person being sued)**

**"Small claims court"** is a special court where claims for \$10,000 or less are decided. Individuals, including "natural person" and sole proprietors, may claim up to \$10,000. Corporations, partnerships, public entities, and other businesses are limited to claims of \$5,000. (See below for exceptions.\*) The process is quick and cheap. The rules are simple and informal. You are the *defendant*—the person being sued. The person who is suing you is the *plaintiff*.

**Do I need a lawyer?** You may talk to a lawyer before or after the case. But you *may not* have a lawyer represent you in court (unless this is an appeal from a small claims case).

**How do I get ready for court?** You don't have to file any papers before your trial, unless you think this is the wrong court for your case. But bring to your trial any witnesses, receipts, and evidence that supports your case. And read "Be Prepared for Your Trial" at [www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/prepare](http://www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/prepare).

**What if I need an accommodation?** If you have a disability or are hearing impaired, fill out form MC-410, *Request for Accommodations*. Give the form to your court clerk or the ADA/Access Coordinator.

**What if I don't speak English well?** Ask the court clerk as soon as possible if your court has a court-provided interpreter available and how to request one. A court-provided interpreter may not be available. Alternatively, you may bring an adult who is not a witness or an attorney to interpret for you or ask the court for a list of interpreters for hire.

**Where can I get the court forms I need?** Go to any courthouse or your county law library, or print forms at: [www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/forms](http://www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/forms).

**What happens at the trial?** The judge will listen to both sides. The judge may make a decision at your trial or mail the decision to you later.

**What if I lose the case?** If you lose, you can appeal. You'll have to pay a fee. (Plaintiffs cannot appeal their own claims.)

- If you were at the trial, file form SC-140, *Notice of Appeal*. You must file within 30 days after the clerk hands or mails you the judge's decision (judgment) on form SC-200 or form SC-130, *Notice of Entry of Judgment*.
- If you were *not* at the trial, fill out and file form SC-135, *Notice of Motion to Vacate Judgment and Declaration*, to ask the judge to cancel the judgment (decision). If the judge does not give you a new trial, you have 10 days to appeal the decision. File Form SC-140.

For more information on appeals, see: [www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/appeals](http://www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/appeals).

### Do I have options?

Yes. If you are being sued, you can:

- **Settle your case before the trial.** If you and the plaintiff agree on how to settle the case, the plaintiff must file form CIV-110, *Request for Dismissal*, with the clerk. Ask the Small Claims Advisor for help.

- **Prove this is the wrong court.** Send a letter to the court *before* your trial explaining why you think this is the wrong court. Ask the court to dismiss the claim. You must serve (give) a copy of your letter (by mail or in person) to all parties. (Your letter to the court must say you have done so.)
- **Go to the trial and try to win your case.** Bring witnesses, receipts, and any evidence you need to prove your case. To have the court order a witness to go to the trial, fill out form SC-107 (*Small Claims Subpoena*) and have it served on the witness.
- **Sue the person who is suing you.** If you have a claim against the plaintiff, and the claim is appropriate for small claims court as described on this form, you may file *Defendant's Claim* (form SC-120) and bring the claim in this action. If your claim is for more than allowed in small claims court, you may still file it in small claims court if you give up the amount over the small claims value amount, or you may file a claim for the full value of the claim in the appropriate court. If your claim is for more than allowed in small claims court and relates to the same contract, transaction, matter, or event that is the subject of the plaintiff's claim, you may file your claim in the appropriate court and file a motion to transfer the plaintiff's claim to that court to resolve both matters together. You can see a description of the amounts allowed in the paragraph above titled "**Small Claims Court.**"
- **Agree with the Plaintiff's claim and pay the money.** Or, if you can't pay the money now, go to your trial and say you want to make payments.
- **Let the case "default."** If you don't settle and do not go to the trial (default), the judge may give the plaintiff what he or she is asking for plus court costs. If this happens, the plaintiff can legally take your money, wages, and property to pay the judgment.

### What if I need more time?

You can change the trial date if:

- You cannot go to court on the scheduled date (you will have to pay a fee to postpone the trial), or
- You did not get served (receive this order to go to court) at least 15 days before the trial (or 20 days if you live outside the county), or
- You need more time to get an interpreter. One postponement is allowed, and you will not have to pay a fee to delay the trial.

Ask the Small Claims Clerk about the rules and fees for postponing a trial. Or fill out form SC-150 (or write a letter) and mail it to the court *and* to all other people listed on your court papers before the deadline. Enclose a check for your court fees, unless a fee waiver was granted.



### Need help?

Your county's Small Claims Advisor can help for free.

#### Small Claims Advisory Clinic

301 Bicentennial Circle, Room 330  
Sacramento, CA 95826

Phone: (916) 875-7846 Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Or go to [www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/advisor](http://www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/advisor).

**\*Exceptions:** Different limits apply in an action against a defendant who is a guarantor. (See Code Civ. Proc. § 116.220(c).)





La “**Corte de reclamos menores**” es una corte especial donde se deciden casos por \$10,000 o menos. Los individuos, o sea las “personas físicas” y los propietarios por cuenta propia, pueden reclamar hasta \$10,000. Las corporaciones, asociaciones, entidades públicas y otras empresas solo pueden reclamar hasta \$5,000. (Vea abajo para las excepciones.)\* El proceso es rápido y barato. Las reglas son sencillas e informales. Usted es el Demandado—la persona que se está demandando. La persona que lo está demandando es el Demandante.

**¿Necesito un abogado?** Puede hablar con un abogado antes o después del caso. Pero no puede tener a un abogado que lo represente ante la corte (a menos que se trate de una apelación de un caso de reclamos menores).

**¿Cómo me preparo para ir a la corte?** No tiene que presentar ningunos papeles antes del juicio, a menos que piense que ésta es la corte equivocada para su caso. Pero lleve al juicio cualquier testigos, recibos y pruebas que apoyen su caso. Y lea “Esté preparado para su juicio” en [www.courts.ca.gov/reclamosmenores/preparesse](http://www.courts.ca.gov/reclamosmenores/preparesse).

**¿Qué hago si necesito una adaptación?** Si tiene una discapacidad o tiene impedimentos de audición, llene el formulario MC-410, Request for Accommodations. Entregue el formulario al secretario de la corte o al Coordinador de Acceso/ADA de su corte.

**¿Qué pasa si no hablo inglés bien?** Pregúntele al secretario de la corte lo más pronto posible si en el juzgado habrá un intérprete disponible y cómo solicitarlo. No siempre están disponibles los intérpretes de la corte. Otra opción es llevar a un adulto que pueda interpretar para usted siempre que esa persona no sea un testigo ni un abogado. O puede pedir a la corte una lista de intérpretes particulares disponibles para contratar.

**¿Dónde puedo obtener los formularios de la corte que necesito?** Vaya a cualquier edificio de la corte, la biblioteca legal de su condado, o imprima los formularios en [www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/forms](http://www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/forms) (página está en inglés).

**¿Qué pasa en el juicio?** El juez escuchará a ambas partes. El juez puede tomar su decisión durante la audiencia o enviársela por correo después.

**¿Qué pasa si pierdo el caso?** Si pierde, puede apelar. Tendrá que pagar una cuota. (El Demandante no puede apelar su propio reclamo)

- Si estuvo presente en el juicio, llene el formulario SC-140, *Aviso de apelación* (Notice of Appeal). Tiene que presentarlo dentro de 30 días después de que el secretario le entregue o envíe la decisión (fallo) del juez en el formulario SC-200 o SC-130, *Aviso de publicación del fallo* (Notice of Entry of Judgment).
- Si no estuvo en el juicio, llene y presente el formulario SC-135, *Aviso de petición para anular el fallo y Declaración para pedirle al juez que anule el fallo* (decisión). Si la corte no le otorga un nuevo juicio, tiene 10 días para apelar la decisión. Presente el formulario SC-140.

Para obtener más información sobre las apelaciones, vea: [www.courts.ca.gov/reclamosmenores/apelaciones](http://www.courts.ca.gov/reclamosmenores/apelaciones).

**¿Tengo otras opciones?** Sí. Si lo están demandando, puede:

- **Resolver su caso antes del juicio.** Si usted y el Demandante se ponen de acuerdo en cómo resolver el caso, el Demandante tiene que presentar el formulario CIV-110, *Solicitud de desestimación* (Request for Dismissal) ante el secretario de la corte. Pídale al Asesor de Reclamos Menores que lo ayude.

- **Probar que es la corte equivocada.** Envíe una carta a la corte antes del juicio explicando por qué cree que es la corte equivocada. Pídale a la corte que despida el reclamo. Tiene que entregar (dar) una copia de su carta (por correo o en persona) a todas las partes. (Su carta a la corte tiene que decir que hizo la entrega.)
- **Ir al juicio y tratar de ganar el caso.** Lleve testigos, recibos y cualquier prueba que necesite para probar su caso. Si desea que la corte emita una orden de comparecencia para que los testigos vayan al juicio, llene el formulario SC-107, *Citatorio de reclamos menores* (Small Claims Subpoena) y entrégueselo legalmente al testigo.
- **Demandar a la persona que lo demandó.** Si tiene un reclamo contra el Demandante, y el reclamo se puede presentar en la corte de reclamos menores, tal como se describe en este formulario, puede presentar el formulario SC-120, *Reclamo del demandado* (Defendant's Claim) y presentarlo en este mismo caso. Si su reclamo excede el límite permitido en la corte de reclamos menores, puede igualmente presentarlo en la corte de reclamos menores si está dispuesto a limitar su reclamo al máximo permitido, o puede presentar un reclamo por el monto total en la corte apropiada. Si su reclamo excede el límite permitido en la corte de reclamos menores y está relacionado con el mismo contrato, transacción, asunto o acontecimiento que el reclamo del Demandante, puede presentar su reclamo en la corte apropiada y presentar una moción para transferir el reclamo del Demandante a dicha corte, para poder resolver los dos reclamos juntos. Puede ver una descripción de los montos permitidos en el párrafo anterior titulado “Corte de reclamos menores”.
- **Aceptar el reclamo del Demandante y pagar el dinero.** O, si no puede pagar en ese momento, vaya al juicio y diga que quiere hacer los pagos.
- **No ir al juicio y aceptar el fallo por falta de comparecencia.** Si no llega a un acuerdo con el Demandante y no va al juicio (fallo por falta de comparecencia), el juez le puede otorgar al Demandante lo que está reclamando más los costos de la corte. En ese caso, el Demandante legalmente puede tomar su dinero, su sueldo o sus bienes para cobrar el fallo.

**¿Qué hago si necesito más tiempo?** Puede cambiar la fecha del juicio si:

- No puede ir a la corte en la fecha programada (tendrá que pagar una cuota para aplazar el juicio), o
- No le entregaron los documentos legalmente (no recibió la orden para ir a la corte) por lo menos 15 días antes del juicio (ó 20 días si vive fuera del condado), o
- Necesita más tiempo para conseguir intérprete. (Se permite un solo aplazamiento sin tener que pagar cuota para aplazar el juicio).

Pregúntele al secretario de reclamos menores sobre las reglas y las cuotas para aplazar un juicio. O llene el formulario SC-150 (o escriba una carta) y envíelo antes del plazo a la corte y a todas las otras personas que figuran en sus papeles de la corte. Adjunte un cheque para pagar los costos de la corte, a menos que le hayan dado una exención.



**¿Necesita ayuda?** El Asesor de Reclamos Menores de su condado le puede ayudar sin cargo.

#### Small Claims Advisory Clinic

301 Bicentennial Circle, Room 330  
Sacramento, CA 95826

Phone: (916) 875-7846 Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

O visite [www.courts.ca.gov/reclamosmenores/asesores](http://www.courts.ca.gov/reclamosmenores/asesores).

\* **Excepciones:** Existen diferentes límites en un reclamo contra un garante. (Vea el Código de Procedimiento Civil, sección 116.220 (c).)



## **YOUR SMALL CLAIMS CASE**

Dear Litigant:

The hearing date has been set in your Small Claims case. Mediation services are available to assist Small Claims litigants in reaching a settlement of their dispute, on the day of the court hearing. Each party must be prepared to present any and all evidence that is relevant to the case. Thus, you must bring all documents and witnesses you feel the court should consider in determining the matter.

The following guidelines may assist you in preparing for your court appearance:

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### **EXHIBITS**

ALL DOCUMENTS PRESENTED TO THE COURT AS EVIDENCE WILL BE DESTROYED. You will need to bring copies of all documents you want the court to consider as evidence. Be sure you have enough copies so that you can give one to the judge and one to each of the other parties. It is a good idea to bring the original documents with you, in case the court wants to see them. **KEEP ALL ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS FOR YOURSELF.** Organize copies of all writings you want the court to review so that they are in date order and label each in numerical order. When you talk about the exhibit during your hearing, refer to it by the number you have given it. When you are in the courtroom, you should give the copies for the judge to the courtroom clerk, bailiff or court attendant. Do not approach the judge unless you ask for permission to do so. If you have subpoenaed documents, the court should already have copies of them.

### **WITNESSES**

You are responsible for making arrangements for any witnesses to be at the court for the hearing. You may need to subpoena them. All witnesses should be well prepared and should answer only the questions asked of them. The judge may not allow them to discuss anything the court feels is not important to your case.

### **CONDUCT**

You must speak only to the judge and should not talk directly to the other party. Do not argue with the judge and speak only when directed to do so. Dress appropriately and do not chew gum in the courtroom.

### **IF YOU CANNOT MAKE YOUR COURT DATE**

If you are unable to come to court on the date assigned to you, you must write to the court as soon as you become aware of the problem. Your letter must include the case name, case number and date and time for hearing. You must also clearly state the reason you will be unavailable. Please include the appropriate filing fee or your request for postponement of your court hearing will not be processed.

The court must receive your letter no less than 10 days before the scheduled hearing date. Your request may be denied if it is untimely.

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If you have any questions, you may contact:  
**Small Claims Advisory Clinic – (916) 875-7846 or**  
**Small Claims Unit – (916) 875-7746**

## SMALL CLAIMS MEDIATION PROGRAM

### Information for Plaintiffs and Defendants

#### ● WHAT IS MEDIATION?

**Mediation** is an alternative form of dispute resolution that can be very effective in helping Small Claims litigants reach settlements to their disputes. In a mediation session, a mediator meets with you and the other party and helps you gain a deeper understanding of your conflict and create your own solution to the dispute. Mediation services are offered **free of charge** to Small Claims litigants.

#### ● WHY SHOULD I MEDiate?

Advantages for: <b>Plaintiffs</b>	Advantages for: <b>Defendants</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieve a quicker solution to your dispute</li> <li>• Easier to collect money owed when both parties agree to a settlement through mediation</li> <li>• YOU make your own decisions about the outcome of your case</li> <li>• Negotiate settlements in a less adversarial setting.</li> <li>• Avoid the stress of a formal court hearing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect your credit record</li> <li>• Develop a payment plan that fits within your budget</li> <li>• Keep your case off the public record</li> <li>• YOU make your own decisions about the outcome of your case</li> <li>• Negotiate settlements in a less adversarial setting</li> <li>• Avoid the stress of a formal court hearing</li> </ul>

#### ● WHO ARE THE MEDIATORS?

Mediators are provided by the Sacramento Superior Court Small Claims Mediation Program. They are specially trained in conflict resolution and mediation. They do not take sides or act as advocates for either party.

#### ● HOW DOES MEDIATION WORK?

The mediation sessions will take place outside the courtroom on the day scheduled for your court hearing. You do not need to make an appointment ahead of time to participate in mediation. The mediator does not make any decisions about the outcome of the case, instead he or she helps you and the other party clarify what issues are most important, and helps you identify various options for resolving the case. If the case is resolved through mediation, you and the other party will sign a document that outlines what both of you have agreed to do. If mediation does not resolve your case, you will go back into a courtroom, and a judicial officer will hear your case.

For more information about the Small Claims Mediation Program, please call:

**(916) 875-7843**